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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Daniel Robert Carcanague

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9629 7590 10/08/2008  
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EXAMINER

CHANDRAKUMAR, NIZAL S

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1625

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

10/08/2008

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



### **DETAILED ACTION**

Applicants response filed 08/11/2008 is acknowledged.

#### **Response to Applicants Remarks**

Interview summary filed 05/09/2008: Applicant state that there is no 112-2 rejection present in the office action 05/09/2008 and as such it is not clear what amendments needs to be made in claims. The amendments discussed in the interview pertain to 112-1 issues and the typographical error on the part of the Examiner is noted.

Rejoinder: Rejoinder of method claims will be considered when the base compound claims are deemed allowable.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Previously presented rejection of claims 1, 3-5, 9 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph (scope of enablement) is maintained for reasons of record.

Applicant's arguments and amendments to the claims overcome part of the rejection.

With respect to the 'making' aspect of the enablement rejection, Applicant is non-responsive to the issues raised by the Examiner. For example, Examiner's reasoning in office action on page 4, lines 7-21 are not addressed by the Applicant.

With respect to the "use" aspect of the enablement rejection, Applicant states that the initial burden is on the Examiner to provide reasonable explanation as to why the scope of protection provided by the claim is not adequately enabled by the disclosure. Applicant is reminded that this aspect of the rejection was considered in the context of what chemical structures were disclosed, the scope of the claims **and what is taught in the prior art** (see rejection under 35 USC § 103).. The instant disclosure (with respect to the use of this compounds) is limited to compounds containing the variables  $R3a = R2a' = R6a' = R2b = H$  and  $R6b = F$  (see page 25 of the specification). Adequate reasoning behind lack of use aspect of requirement was presented. See previous office action page 4, lines 15-17 and 22.

Genentech Inc. v. Novo Nordisk A/S (CA FC) 42 USPQ2d 1001, states that "a patent is not a hunting license. It is not a reward for search, but compensation for its successful conclusion" and "[p]atent protection is granted in return for an enabling disclosure of an invention, not for vague intimations of general ideas that may or may not be workable".

Limiting the variables as  $R3a = R2a' = R6a' = R2b = H$  and  $R6b = F$  would overcome the 112-1 rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Previously presented rejection of claims as unpatentable over Lee et al. is maintained for reasons of record.

Applicant argues that derivatives of Lee et al. do not encompass instantly claimed compounds. This is not found to be persuasive. The major portion of the claimed formulae in the instant case and the prior art similar. As pictured in the previous office action, page 6, these formulae are drawn to two similar five membered heterocycles (A and B of the instant formula) linked by the same pyridyl-phenyl biaryl moiety. Further the linear connectivity of four rings of similar size and structure with similar substituents is identical in both cases. Applicant states that there is no reason to make necessary changes to the compounds of Lee to arrive at the claimed invention. This argument contradicts well known drug-design techniques (reasons) for optimization of known structural templates. To one skilled in the art, the differing variables R1a and R1b of the instant case are same and commonly used alternatives to one taught by Lee et al.

### ***Double Patenting***

A. Applicants requests that double patenting rejection based on copending applications is held in abeyance.

B. The rejection based on claiming 'same invention' of US 7192974 is withdrawn.

Double patenting rejection on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting over US 7192974 is maintained.

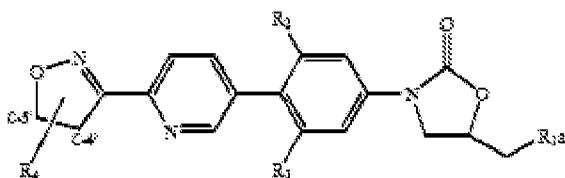
The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

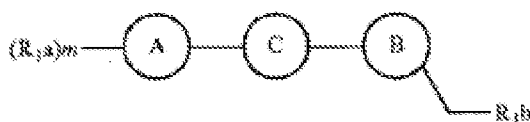
Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Applicant's requests clarification of the rejection.

The claims 1-8 and 12 of the issued patent are drawn to compounds of the formula

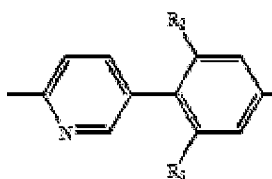
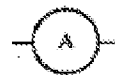
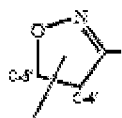


corresponding to the instantly claimed formula

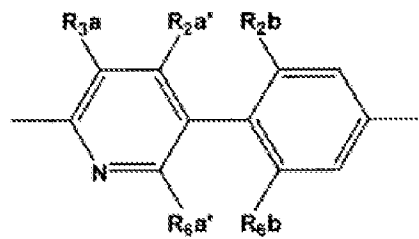


**US 7192974**

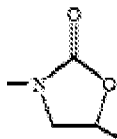
**Instant case**



is defined as H



H is



The claimed substituents on the four identically connected same rings are similar and are used alternatively in the medicinal chemistry art the study of structure activity

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relationship for optimization of known structural templates. See rejection under 35 USC § 103.

Claims 1,3-5,9,14 are not allowable.

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NIZAL S. CHANDRAKUMAR whose telephone number is (571)272-6202. The examiner can normally be reached on 8.30 AM - 4.30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Janet Andres can be reached on 571 0272-0867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.



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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Nizal S. Chandrakumar

/D. Margaret Seaman/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1625